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## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held as previously announced in connection with the December meetings of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association at Pittsburgh, December 29 and 30.

The program will be based particularly on the work of Committee H (Migration and Interchange of Graduate Students) and Committee Z (Economic Condition of the Profession).

Committee A (Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure) and Committee T (Place and Function of Faculties in University Government and Administration) have also been asked to report on specific topics as stated on page 9.

### *Constitutional Amendments*

Constitutional amendments will be presented, the first defining Local Branches and a second authorizing the Council to fill the vacancies in offices arising during the year or through failure of the provisions for nomination and election.

COMMITTEE A, ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND ACADEMIC TENURE.—The following sub-committee has been appointed for investigation of the dismissal of George L. Clark at the University of Missouri: Chairman, Herman G. James (Government), Texas; F. E. Kester (Physics), Kansas; J. P. Lichtenberger (Sociology), Pennsylvania; W. A. Oldfather (Classics), Illinois; H. S. White (Mathematics), Vassar.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—*The Educational Record*, Vol. II, No. 3, July, 1921, contains a report of the Annual Meeting of the Council, devoted mainly to a discussion of the proposed Department of Public Welfare, and to a series of addresses on Standards by G. D. Olds of the National Conference Committee, Clyde Furst of the Carnegie Foundation, K. C. Babcock of the University of Illinois, George F. Zook of the U.S. Bureau of Education, Rt. Rev. Edward A. Pace of the Catholic Educational Association, R. L. Kelly, representing the Church

Boards of Education, H. P. Judson of the University of Chicago, and James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University.

A report follows on recommendations concerning the admission of holders of certain degrees and certificates from Latin-American institutions to study at American colleges and universities.

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.**—Professor Paul Van Dyke, Princeton, has been appointed Director of the Continental Division for 1921-22, in succession to Professor E. B. Babcock, New York University, who is returning from Paris in the fall. The trustees of the Union reappointed Dr. H. S. Krans Assistant Director at Paris, and Dr. G. E. MacLean Director of the British Division, which has its headquarters at 50 Russell Square, London. Students who wish to enter British or French universities may write to one of the gentlemen named, or to the secretary of the trustees, Professor J. W. Cunliffe, Columbia University.

“ . . . The need for intellectual interchange across the Atlantic has been realized by the Americans most directly concerned, those engaged professionally in higher education, and they have done their utmost by simple and inexpensive organizations to meet the demands of the situation. The American University Union in Europe and the American Council on Education have been organized and sustained by the American universities, at a time when their resources were strained to the utmost for their own needs.

“If the world is ever to get out of the tangle of conflicting interests, prejudices, distrusts, and recriminations which just now afflict us in their most extreme form, it must be by the slow process of mutual understanding and appreciation. National differences of character, of ideals, and of achievement, there must always be, and no one in his senses would strive to do away with them; but when ignorance and prejudice inflame these differences to promote international dislike and distrust, we are living in a dangerous atmosphere which threatens not only every civilized nation, but civilization itself. The war brought the world close enough to the brink of disaster for everybody to realize this. Of the many influences which make for a better state of things, education is the most potent, and no set of people are more influential than those who are to have the training of American

youth. An educated American who has seen with his own eyes what the British and French are like, will be able to dissipate many a mist of misunderstanding in his own community, and thus repay the debt of intellectual stimulus he has incurred by his residence abroad. The inheritors of European civilization on this continent—we owe little to the North American Indians—need to refresh their minds and spirits by visiting the homes of their fathers and coming into contact with recent developments of European science and art, just as the Europeans need to enlarge their vision by acquaintance with the achievements and purposes of the vast new civilization which has grown up on this continent. It is an intellectual interchange by which both sides are the gainers.”—*J. W. Cunliffe*.

**BRITISH UNIVERSITIES CONGRESS.**—The second Congress of the Universities of the British Empire met in Oxford on July 5–8. Thirty-seven overseas universities were represented by ninety-four delegates and twenty-two representatives, of whom the very large majority had gone to England for the express purpose of attending the Congress. For a month the delegates were the guests of the home universities.

The program included the following subjects:

The universities and the balance of studies. (1) The place of the humanities in the education of men of science and men of affairs. (2) The place of the physical and natural sciences in general education. (3) The question of specialism in university curricula.

The universities and the teaching of civics, politics, and social economics.

The universities and secondary education. (1) The frontiers of the secondary school and the university. (2) The influence of university entrance requirements upon the curricula of secondary schools.

The universities and adult education. (1) Lectures for the general public within the walls of the university. (2) Extramural work.

The universities and technological education.

The universities and training for commerce, industry, and administration.

The universities and the training of school-teachers.

University finance.

The universities and research.

Interchange of teachers and students. (1) The institution of a Sabbatical year for professors. (2) Provision of temporary junior posts for graduates of colonial and foreign universities. (3) How to raise funds to make a trust for the promotion of the migration of students. (4) Equivalence of entrance examination. (5) Mutual recognition of study and examination.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS.—The recent Annual Meeting of the Council of the Association of University Teachers was held at Bedford College, London, and was well attended by delegates from the various university institutions of England and Wales. The president, Professor John Strong of the University of Leeds, in his retiring address indicated the general aims of the Association, the lines on which it has been working, the progress made, and some of the more important problems opening up. The primary aims were the advancement of knowledge and the furtherance of the interests of the universities. . . . Such questions as teachers' salaries and superannuation were, under present conditions, insistent. . . . The relation of the universities to the state and to the local authorities would demand more and more serious consideration. While greater financial support from the government was imperative, the matter of similar and more uniform support from the local education authorities was urgent. Consideration of these points gave rise to the question of the possible infringement of the present autonomy of the universities—a matter of vital importance to the teaching body.—*School and Society*.

ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—The subjects discussed at the meeting of the Association at Halle in May were:

(1) The elementary schools; (2) Academic promotions; (3) Limitations to be imposed on the universities in the way of number of students, appropriations and tuitions; (4) The economic situation of the university teacher; (5) What the students are thinking about today; (6) Athletics; (7) Price of books; (8) Part the university is to play in the great Federal Economic Council; (9) Relation of the universities to foreign countries and their students; (10) The use of the German language in corresponding with former enemy countries; (11) Students' aids.—*School and Society*.

**MEMBERS IN CHINA.**—The following extract is from an interesting letter received during the summer from a former member now in China :

“As a former member of the American Association of University Professors and now retained as a member for the period of two years I have had it on my mind to write to you for some time relative to the matter of allowing professors of foreign universities to become members of the Association.

“During the past winter I have become quite well acquainted with the professors of the University of Nanking and they have become interested in the *BULLETINS* which I have been receiving, for they contain much that is of interest to them here. The problems of teaching and the problems of the institution here are not unlike those of the universities at home. The foreign members of the faculty usually comprise a carefully selected lot of men and they would do honor to any institution. I can see no reason why they should not be members of the Association and enjoy the help that such an Association is able to offer. Is there any reason why being a professor of a foreign university of high standing should not allow one to be a member of an Association that has for its purpose the mutual welfare of all?”

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Professor Louis Levine of the Association has written recently from Riga, Latvia, asking the approval of the officers for his communication with the University Association of Russia to see in what way we can reestablish relations and perhaps be of assistance to them.

**THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF INFORMATION**, 44 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, was established in 1920 and aims to act as an extension of the News Department at the Foreign Office for the convenience of American citizens who wish to keep themselves informed of current affairs in Great Britain and various parts of the British Empire. It is in no sense a bureau of propaganda, but rather a repository for accurate information on current affairs, particularly as they affect relations between America and the British Empire. The Director, Mr. Robert Wilberforce, will

be glad to enter into correspondence with professors, particularly of History, Political Science, Political Economy, and English, in connection with their work. Bibliographies on subjects such as India, Imperial Policy, English, Scotch and Irish History, etc., are in preparation.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LIBERAL LEAGUE.—The League was organized at Cambridge in April, 1921. The constitution defines its purpose in Article 2, as follows:

“To bring about a fair and open-minded consideration of social, industrial, political and international questions by groups of college students. The organization will espouse no creed or principle other than that of complete freedom of assembly and discussion in the colleges. Its ultimate aim will be to create among college men and women an intelligent interest in the problems of the day.”

The voting membership consists (a) of students in institutions of learning of collegiate grade; (b) of ex-students of institutions of college grade; (c) of teachers and administrative officers in institutions of learning of college grade.